

(385)

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

PUNJAB, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH, AND
CENTRAL PROVINCES,

Received up to 16th September, 1871.

POLITICAL (DOMESTIC).

THE *Akmal-ul-Akhbār* of the 6th September refers to the riot in the Bareilly Jail, caused by the Officiating Superintendent's order forbidding Hindoo prisoners to wear their sacred threads. The editor remarks that the Officiating Superintendent is exactly a man of the character and stamp of European gentlemen who were instrumental in bringing about the mutiny of 1857, and is of opinion that he should be called to strict account for his conduct.

The *Agra Akhbār* of the 10th September, in reviewing the same order, observes that it is the innermost wish of some European officers to find an opportunity for interference with the religious practices of the Hindoos and Musalmans, and that the Officiating Superintendent is one of the class. To what but to religious prejudice could it be owing that the sacred threads of the Hindoos excited his attention? "Were the threads," quaintly asks the editor, "the cord of a *kamand*, or scaling-ladder, by whose aid the prisoners could, it might be suspected, escape from the jail, or the twine of a kite by means of which they could fly in the air? No such thing. To nought but to mere religious considerations could the order possibly owe its origin."

The *Akhbār-i-Alam* of the 7th September has an article on bribery. It is stated that of all crimes bribery is the most

difficult to check, and this, on account of the peculiar circumstances attending it. At the time a bribe is given there are, as a rule, only two parties present, the giver and the receiver, and, consequently, it is next to impossible to prove the crime before a court, where the presence of witnesses is indispensable. Thus it happens that, despite the exertions of the wisest and most circumspect officers, the crime is universally prevalent, and there is scarcely any office or court which is not infected with it. In the writer's opinion, if any plans can be effectual in putting a check to it, these might:—

(a) Litigants should be allowed free access to officers both at their offices and bungalows to represent to them whatever complaints they may have to bring forward.

(b) Officers should be fully conversant with the language, idioms, and hints and allusions of the country.

(c) Unlike all other kinds of suits, the trial of cases of bribery should not be made to depend on the evidence of witnesses, but truth should be elicited by making full inquiry into the private character and integrity of the parties concerned.

(d) Officers should themselves make inquiries and investigations in all cases where there may be a suspicion of bribery, instead of waiting till complaints are brought before them. This is the more necessary, seeing that people scarcely venture to bring charges of bribery to a court under the conviction that in the absence of witnesses they will be unable to prove them.

The *Akhbār-i-Anjuman-i-Panjāb* of the 8th September has a long leader on English laws and regulations. After praising them for their excellence, the impartial and even-handed justice dealt out by them, and above all, the toleration so remarkably kept in view, the editor proceeds to suggest the desirability of making the study of law general, instead of being confined, as is the case at present, to particular classes of the people who intend to set up in life either as pleaders, or extra assistant commissioners, or *tehseeldars*. The importance and usefulness of a science which—being replete with maxims based

on wisdom and experience, and the customs and usages peculiar to a country and religion—is, as it were, a magazine of instruction and a code of rules of action teaching the way in which man should deal with man, cannot be overrated. Such is law, and it is therefore most needful that all classes of the people—professional, no less than literary—should benefit by it. An acquaintance with the principles of law, by teaching them what is due from man to man, will further be beneficial in preventing disputes and contentions from taking place, and consequently in reducing the number of cases now lodged in courts, and preserving peace and tranquillity in the country.

Under these circumstances, Government will do well to add the study of easy and comprehensive books on law to the curriculum of studies in the numerous city and village schools established by it for the benefit of its subjects. This plan will not only be useful in teaching students how to conduct themselves in the every-day transactions of life, but also in removing the principal obstacle which now interferes with their obtaining employment in the public service. The writer is glad to find that a law department has been opened in connection with the Punjab University, with the object of conferring on the public generally the benefit of a legal instruction. Lectures are delivered in Oordoo and English, to which all classes of the people who like to derive advantage from them can be admitted.

In connection with the above subject, the writer points out the necessity of making the language of the acts and regulations clear and concise, so as to be intelligible to all, and not liable to be misunderstood by any. At present the wording of most of the acts is so obscure and intricate, and allusions are so frequent, as to make the study of law an uphill task. In the writer's opinion, easy manuals and treatises on law, written in simple and plain language, should be prepared and sold at a cheap price, so that people in general may benefit by them. For instance, an easy Hindee translation of the

Limitation Act and particular parts and portions of the civil law should be prepared for the use of *mahajuns*, Native bankers, and men of other professions, who for want of the information therein contained make great mistakes. Similarly, the act relating to cultivators should be put into plain language for the benefit of zemindars; and other acts, such as the Indian Penal Code, which, in the form in which it now exists, is liable to mislead even European officers, should be expressed in unambiguous terms. This task should be taken up by the societies and *anjumans* existing in the different parts of India, which will be able to do it well.

Another point to which the writer invites the attention of Government is, that in framing the laws the opinions of the people for whom they are made should be fully consulted. For this purpose no plan is better adapted than that suggested by Mr. Forsyth in the speech read by him before the British Indian Association, London, and published in newspapers. The writer fully concurs with Mr. Forsyth's views, and is strongly in favour of the creation of a Hindoostanee council therein suggested.

The same paper, in giving an account of the durbar held by the Governor-General at Simla on the 31st August last, remarks that on coming down from the hills His Excellency will do well to hold a durbar in the Punjab. It is not only necessary for a Viceroy to think one durbar in a presidency sufficient, but, looking to the peculiar state of the Punjab, which is a frontier province, it would be highly advantageous in a political point of view if a durbar were held there every second year, to which all the rajahs, maharajahs, and nobles of the Punjab were invited.

In another article the same paper notices the proposal to annex the Sindh and Kurrachee Chief Commissionership to the Government of Bombay, and concludes from this that the proposal to unite it to the Punjab, formerly in contemplation, has been annulled. In the writer's opinion, as Sindh is situated close to the Punjab, and the manners and customs

of the two places are very much alike, its annexation to that province would be preferable. This plan would also be advantageous in promoting the trade of the Punjab, Kurrachee being a great seaport. As for Bombay, this advantage will be of no consequence, seeing that it is itself a seaport and an emporium of trade which has not its equal in India.

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the same date notices the attack made by robbers on the Bombay mail due at Aurangabad on the 27th ultimo, at a distance of fourteen *kos* from that station. The driver, together with the two passengers, one of whom (a Hindoo) had valuable luggage, were mortally wounded, and the contents of the mail carried off. The editor remarks that such incidents are now very common, and are due to the fact that the people of villages are not held responsible for them, in consequence of which they have become bold and wicked. Accordingly, he is of opinion that if they are called to account in such cases an effective check will be put to robbery and dacoity.

The same paper, in giving an account of the Zumbhoorpore case (*vide* p. 343, paragraph 2, of the *Selections* for the week ending 8th July last), lately tried in the Sessions Court of Azimgurh, expresses its opinion that, as the people of the village, instead of assisting the police party deputed by the authorities to trace a dacoity, set themselves in open opposition, the cost of maintaining an additional police force for a fixed period should be imposed on the village.

In another article the same paper notices the serious injury done to the different cities of Hindoostan by the recent heavy rains and the overflow in the rivers caused by them; and remarks that, as the present rainy season has scarcely its parallel in the modern age, and is marked by singular incidents and catastrophes, it would be well if details of the loss of life and property sustained in different places were collected from newspapers and recorded among other events in the modern history of Hindoostan.

The same paper notices the order passed by the High Court of Judicature, Calcutta, to judges and judicial commissioners of districts, to the effect that in the absence of moonsiffs their duties might, till their return from leave or the arrival of a *locum tenens*, be entrusted to serishtedars, after obtaining the sanction of the court, just as in nominating persons to officiate as moonsiffs. The editor approves of the order, and is of opinion that if it be enforced in the North-Western Provinces likewise the interruption now caused in public work without such a ruling will be avoided.

The *Najm-ul-Akhbár* of the same date, in its column of local news, asserts that fever and ague still prevail in the city as before. The dispensary is crowded with patients, but a still greater number have recourse to Native physicians.

The *Urdú Akhbár* of the same date repeats the same complaint. It is stated that fever is so prevalent in Delhi that there is scarcely any house in the city in which some persons do not suffer from the disease, and scarcely any physician's sitting-room which is not filled with patients at all times of the day. The disease is very dangerous in these days, and a large number of people have already fallen victims to it.

The *Panjábí Akhbár* of the 9th September finds fault with the Nizam's Government for neglecting the construction of the Hyderabad railway. Though a long time has now elapsed since the proposal was sanctioned by the Government, and a large number of persons employed for carrying it into effect are sitting idle, and are therefore a useless expense to the State, while contractors have had to suffer great loss, the work has not been begun till now. The writer regrets that such delay should have ensued in the construction of a railway whose branches will be conducted to form a junction with the Madras and Bombay lines, and which will, in consequence, promote the interests of trade to a considerable extent. It would be well if Sir Salar Jung, who is now so busy in introducing reforms in the procedure of the courts, were to direct his attention to the matter.

The same paper gives an account of the flood in the Bhagirati at Moorshedabad, and the injury done by it to the city. Formerly, the Agent to the Governor-General, in consultation with the Collector, had caused embankments to be made from Achhaigunj to Lalbagh, for the protection of the city against the inundation of the river, but, as many places were left unprovided with such a defence, the streets, kutcherry, and other places in Lalbagh were deluged with water every year, and hundreds of houses were demolished. This year the excessive overflow of the river destroyed the embankment near Bunwalipore, in consequence of which Motee Jheel, Ruttunpore, and other places were inundated, and thousands of dwelling-houses were swept away. As in last year, all this is the result of the neglect of the Assistant Magistrate and Collector. Had he taken steps beforehand to have the embankment at Bunwalipore properly strengthened, the whole city would not have been overrun by the inundation. But besides the defects in the embankment, there are other causes of the city being flooded. In the first place, there are many ditches and hollows in the city, on which account water is not drained off, but finds its way to different grooves and gutters, and runs in various directions; and in the second place, the paving and bridging of the roads are neglected. For this reason the water of the river passes through the Ghatuk Bridge into the old stream, whence it discharges itself into Motee Jheel.

The writer goes on to say that this year the flood was unusually violent, and covered all parts of the city with water. The Assistant Magistrate and Collector of the Lalbagh Subdivision, together with other officers, tried in vain to renew the embankment, and it was only after the *employés* of the Nizamut took the task upon themselves that the *bund* was set in order. The reason why the efforts of the European officers proved ineffectual in rebuilding the embankment was that the plans employed were defective. Instead of posting large boats on the spot, which would have been the proper course for raising the embankment, the work was entrusted to forced

labourers. The writer blames the Commissioner of Rajshahye for failing to adopt the necessary measures beforehand, and hopes the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will be drawn to the deplorable condition of Moorshedabad.

The *Koh-i-Núr* of the same date refers to the notice said to have been found fixed at the gate of the Durbár Sáhib in Umritsur, on the morning of the 2nd instant, and forwarded by Sardar Mangal Singh, high priest of the place, to the Deputy Commissioner with his own letter. The notice is in the Goormukhee character, and its purport is that, unless the slaughter of kine is effectually put a stop to by the authorities, peace is about to bid farewell to the land, and times of trouble are approaching for all. The editor quotes this as a fresh proof of the audacity of the Kukas, and warns them to refrain from their wicked career, and, repenting of their past misdoings, to beg for pardon from the authorities, and act in future as meek and submissive subjects.

A Meean Meer correspondent of the same paper reports the making a eunuch of a Brahman lad in the 35th Regiment of that cantonment. The writer regrets to find that no notice should be taken of this abominable crime in the cantonment, and thinks it not unlikely that it is for this very reason that the cantonment was chosen as a fit place not only for depriving the lad of his caste, but for making a eunuch of him. The correspondent, however, doubts the veracity of the news, and hopes that if it is true the Cantonment Magistrate has taken notice of it.

The *Agra Akhbár* of the 10th September draws attention to the ruling of the High Court requiring all papers connected with appeals to the Privy Council to be translated into English under the supervision of the court, and then printed, the expenses being settled by the court and charged to the litigants. The editor takes exception to the course, and remarks, that as expenses in question will have to be incurred for no other reason than because of the judges of the Privy Council being

ignorant of the Vernacular, it is unjust that for this ignorance, which is a fault of the judges rather than the litigants, so heavy a fine should be imposed on the latter. Is it justice to charge the expenses as costs of appeal, and is it so inculcated in Broome's Legal Maxims?

The *Kárnámah* of the 11th September, in its column of local news, writes that at 11 a.m. on the 5th idem, a poor lad was severely hurt by a carriage which passed at full speed in Victoria Street. The editor takes this occasion to advise the City Magistrate to issue an order to the police-constables posted at different stations not to allow hasty driving where the roads of the *mohullas* of the city meet, and thinks that if drivers of carriages are kept informed of the order by the constables, accidents such as the one under notice will no longer happen.

POLITICAL (FOREIGN).

The *Akhbár-i-Alam* of the 7th September gathers from the *Illustrated Newspaper*, on the authority of the *Academy Gazette*, that, according to the recent census the population of St. Petersburg, the capital of Russia, is only 667,027. The editor remarks that this population is equal to that of Calcutta, and that the population of Bombay comes very near to it; and considers it remarkable that the capital of the potentate of Russia, whose fame has made such a noise in India, should be so inferior in population, and consequently prosperity, to that of the capital cities of other European states, Paris having a population of eighteen, and London of thirty lakhs.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 8th September republishes *in extenso* from the *Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq*, an interesting account of the reigning Sultan of Turkey and his two immediate predecessors, with pictures. These accounts have been written by Syud Ahmed Khan, C.S.I., and show what improvement the state has made during the past sixty years, and its present flourishing condition. The editor, while acknowledging the improvement made, and giving credit to the Sultan for it,

thinks it proper to invite his attention to particular grievances complained of by some of the pilgrims who have been on a visit to Mecca during the past few years. Among these the absence of cleanliness and the bad state of some of the desert roads, which abound with thorns and prickly shrubs, and where, in consequence, pilgrims can find no place of rest, are especially noticed, and a hope is expressed that the Sultan will not fail to take steps to remove the grievances.

The *Akhbár-i-Anjuman-i-Panjáb* of the same date comments on the proposal to raise the limit within which cases may be appealed to the Privy Council from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 50,000. The editor thinks the measure will be a source of great disappointment and despair to the people of India. Already few among them have courage enough to go to England to prosecute their suits, and the limit now proposed will serve to depress their ambition still further. Instead of raising the limit the Privy Council ought rather to have reduced it to Rs. 5,000, in order to afford the people an opportunity for having recourse to their last resort for obtaining justice. Should this entail any additional expenditure, it could well be recovered by increasing the stamp-fees of the appeals, or from some other source. At any rate, in order to administer full justice to the Natives of India every possible facility should be afforded them for trying their luck at the last and final tribunal.

The *Panjábí Akhbár* of the 9th September reviews the same proposal. It is remarked that from the newspapers published in England it appears that the judges of the Privy Council have much work to do, and that the number of appeals from India is large, in consequence of which much delay, as is now a prevailing complaint, ensues in their settlement. To this in all probability it is owing that the Privy Council has changed the rule, in order that their duties may become lighter. If this consideration has weighed with them in adopting the measure, it is indeed a great pity, and such schemes cannot

but strike all with surprise. In an extensive country like India, which is equal in area to half of Europe, cases are not only numerous but often of a serious nature; and as the country was formerly in the possession of different rulers to the present, litigations regarding estates and other property of value are very frequent. Judging from the long period that has now elapsed since the establishment of the British rule in India, it would be reasonable to suppose that all such disputes ought by this time to have been brought to a close; but it is not so. New suits are continually brought forward by Natives, which take up much time of the authorities in England to decide.

Under such circumstances, the measure in question is far from being just. The large number of the appeals ought to have led the authorities to suppose that the justice administered in India was imperfect and did not satisfy suitors, and they ought to have given them every opportunity of getting a redress of their wrongs, instead of leaving them entirely at the mercy of the very officers against whose decisions they now prefer appeals. Lately it was proposed to increase the number of judges. This plan would be highly judicious, and, besides being consistent with justice, would be a convincing proof of the authorities interesting themselves in the welfare of the Hindoostanees. Another great advantage gained by the Natives in lodging appeals in the Privy Council is that by that means they are enabled to visit England, whence they return with their minds enriched and refined, and replete with enlightened views, which they employ in promoting the welfare of their countrymen. Natives who have visited England have done much good to their brethren at home, while officers of Native states who have once been there to prosecute their suits, have on their return introduced salutary reforms in administration.

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the 8th September notices the clever tricks employed by pensioners in America, who used to obtain their pension from several treasuries at the same time, in consequence of which the Government had to suffer great loss. In order to guard against this unfair play an impression

of the signatures of all the pensioners has been taken, and the fac-similes have been sent to all offices, in order that when a pensioner goes to a place to get his pension, his signature may be compared with its copy in the office before payment. The *Lawrence Gazette* remarks that this plan will scarcely suffice to put a stop to deceit, seeing that dishonest pensioners will find it no difficult task to alter their signatures; and is of opinion that a photograph or descriptive-roll of each pensioner should be kept with the fac-simile of his signature, in order to leave no room for deceitful dealing.

The *Panjábi Akhbár* of the 9th September has a long article on the visit of the Natives of India to England for the purpose of completing their education. The writer is glad to find that Natives are becoming more and more enterprising, and that while formerly the mercantile class among them alone undertook voyages to England, numbers of young men now go there year by year to prosecute their studies, almost all of whom, whether they be candidates for the civil or medical service, or study for the bar, not only pass successful examinations and obtain high marks, but sometimes leave their European competitors behind. In the civil service examination held last year, all of the successful Native competitors passed in the higher grades and obtained high marks not only in English but other languages as well. A Bengalee Baboo of Christ College, London, for instance, stood first in Greek, Latin, and mathematics among all the competitors, Native as well as English. This Baboo, named Anund Mohun Bose, has already obtained the degree of M.A., and is now trying for the LL.D. Again, Syud Mahmood, the second son of Syud Ahmed Khan, C.S.I., obtained the first place in English literature; while Pundit Sooraj Mull, son of Pundit Mun Phool, C.S.I., is also winning laurels in the field of learning.

But, while noticing with pleasure the enterprising efforts of his countrymen in the acquisition of learning and the remarkable success achieved by them, the writer expresses his regret

that no facilities or indulgence is allowed them by the authorities to encourage them in their career. In addition to the sufferings and hardships of the journey, disappointment is sometimes the reward of their labours. Three years ago, one Baboo Gupta, though he successfully passed for the civil service, was left to despair, on account of doubts having arisen as to his age; and the following fact will prove that no better fortune awaits some of the present competitors. Two Native gentlemen, Doctors Gopal Chundra Rai and Krishna Dhar Ghose, who have been studying for the medical service, are ready prepared for the degree examination, but no order has yet been passed for their examination. Colonel Sykes, who is very kind to Natives, represented to Mr. Grant Duff in the House of Commons on the 25th July, that both the candidates were fully prepared for examination, and that, unless they were examined this year their age would be beyond the fixed limit by the time of the next examination. This representation, however, produced no effect, and when the Colonel again asked as to the future date of examination, no reply was returned. The despair and disappointment of the candidates may be judged from this. This circumstance will show that, though Government has been pleased to throw open the civil service to Natives, and has declared its willingness to confer high posts on them, they receive but little sympathy from the authorities.

EDUCATIONAL.

The *Najm-ul-Akhbār* of the 8th September regrets that circumstances should have prevented the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces from presiding at the public distribution of prizes in the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee. His Honor's visit would have proved useful, as he would certainly have made some good suggestions for the improvement of the college. Among other points, his attention would in all probability have been drawn to the classification system, which needs remodelling. Since two years ago the third class has been divided into three sections, each of which is taught in distinct subjects, so as to qualify the

students for a particular profession. One section, for instance, is instructed in the duties of an overseer, the other in those of a sub-overseer, while the third is taught only drawing, so as to fit the pupils for the work of a draughtsman. Thus, it happens that not only are the studies of the three sections different, but the boys of one section remain perfectly ignorant of the subjects taught in the other two sections. This plan is objectionable for several reasons, and is highly disadvantageous to candidates in narrowing the sphere of employment; for instance, persons brought up as overseers, by having but a faint recollection of the elements of drawing, mapping, &c., will find themselves quite at a loss when called upon to do the work of a sub-overseer; while those trained in drawing will be obliged to confine themselves to seeking employment as draughtsmen. Formerly, there were no sections, and all the students were alike trained in the different branches of learning. At the end of the session, according as each of them displayed proficiency in the examination in any particular subject or subjects, he was appointed overseer, sub-overseer, or draughtsman. This plan was fraught with good in bringing the students to an acquaintance with each and all the branches of study by a systematic training of two years.

For the above reasons, the writer disapproves of the section plan, which is also disliked by the present principal. The writer hopes that the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor will be drawn to the matter, and that he will see fit to cause the section plan to be abolished. In taking leave of the subject, the writer adds that departments which the Local Government has left entirely under the management and control of a single officer and where accordingly the interests of the subordinates can be materially affected by the conflicting opinions or adverse inclinations of successive officers need being carefully looked after.

The same paper quotes the *Englishman* to the effect that able and well-qualified students of Government Colleges meet

with no appreciation from the authorities, and are turned adrift on account of failing to obtain employment; and that thus, while in the early part of life much of their time and money is spent in the acquisition of learning, their after-life is wasted in the search of employment. In reviewing this gloomy picture, the editor of the *Najm-ul-Akhabár* thinks it a great pity that preferment should go by favour, and that worth and merit should "weep unknown."

The Persian saying "*murabbí biár-o-murabba-bukhur*" (do but get your patron, and your cause is prosperous—*lit.* and you taste the jam) is truly applicable to the case of the poor students. If they apply for a post in a court, such of the *omlah* as have influence there try by all means in their power to convince the officer applied to of their utter unfitness for an appointment in court. The objections raised are that the candidates want practice in office-work, and that they are unable to read the *Shikast* hand; all their literary attainments and superior scholarship to which the smattering of knowledge possessed by the high-pretending *omlah* can bear no comparison being entirely ignored. It is scarcely necessary to mention that the so-called office accomplishments could be acquired by a few days' experience, were it not for the envy and jealousy of the *omlah*. The writer invites the attention of the authorities to the matter, and remarks that if they only vouchsafe to interest themselves in it, the crying complaint which is the subject of this article would soon be removed.

The following Vernacular newspapers have been examined in this report, viz.:—

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	WHERE PUBLISHED.	DATE.		DATE OF RECEIPT.	
			1871.		1871.	
1	<i>Educational Gazette,</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	July	1st	Sept.	11th
2	<i>Ditto,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	August	1st	"	11th
3	<i>Rifāh-i-Khalāiq,</i> ...	Shahjehanpore, ...	"	1st	"	14th
4	<i>Ditto,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	"	15th	"	14th
5	<i>Educational Gazette,</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	Sept.	1st	"	11th
6	<i>Akhbār-i-Khurshīd-i-Jahāntāb,</i> ...	Agra, ...	"	1st	"	11th
7	<i>Rifāh-i-Khalāiq,</i> ...	Shahjehanpore, ...	"	1st	"	14th
8	<i>Almorah Akhbār,</i> ...	Almorah, ...	"	1st	"	14th
9	<i>Rohilkhund Akhbār,</i> ...	Moradabad, ...	"	2nd	"	11th
10	<i>Do. Samāchār Patr,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	"	2nd	"	11th
11	<i>Majma-ul-Bahrain,</i> ...	Ludhiana, ...	"	2nd	"	14th
12	<i>Mārwar Gazette,</i> ...	Jodhpore, ...	"	4th	"	14th
13	<i>Akhbār-i-Am,</i> ...	Lahore, ...	"	6th	"	11th
14	<i>Mālwa Akhbār,</i> ...	Indour, ...	"	6th	"	11th
15	<i>Akmal-ul-Akhbār,</i> ...	Delhi, ...	"	6th	"	12th
16	<i>Akhbār-i-Alam,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	"	7th	"	12th
17	<i>Naiyir-i-Akbar,</i> ...	Bijnour, ...	"	7th	"	12th
18	<i>Shams-ul-Akhbār,</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	"	8th	"	11th
19	<i>Allygurh Institute Gazette,</i> ...	Allygurh, ...	"	8th	"	11th
20	<i>Urdū Akhbār,</i> ...	Delhi, ...	"	8th	"	12th
21	<i>Lawrence Gazette,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	"	8th	"	12th
22	<i>Najm ul-Akhbār,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	"	8th	"	12th
23	<i>Rajpūtāna Social Science Congress.</i> ...	Jaipore, ...	"	8th	"	13th
24	<i>Akhbār-i-Anjuman-i-Panjāb.</i> ...	Lahore, ...	"	8th	"	13th
25	<i>Oudh Akhbār,</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	"	8th	"	14th
26	<i>Urdū Delhi Gazette,</i> ...	Agra, ...	"	9th	"	12th
27	<i>Koh-i-Nūr,</i> ...	Lahore, ...	"	9th	"	13th
28	<i>Khair Khwāh-i-Panjāb,</i> ...	Gujranwalla, ...	"	9th	"	13th
29	<i>Majma-ul-Bahrain,</i> ...	Ludhiana, ...	"	9th	"	14th
30	<i>Panjābī Akhbār,</i> ...	Lahore, ...	"	9th	"	14th
31	<i>Rohilkhund Samāchār Patr,</i> ...	Moradabad, ...	"	9th	"	15th
32	<i>Gwalior Gazette,</i> ...	Gwalior, ...	"	10th	"	14th
33	<i>Agra Akhbār,</i> ...	Agra, ...	"	10th	"	16th
34	<i>Kārnāmah,</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	"	11th	"	14th
35	<i>Benares Gazette,</i> ...	Benares, ...	"	11th	"	14th
36	<i>Nasīm-i-Jaunpore,</i> ...	Jounpore, ...	"	12th	"	15th
37	<i>Oudh Akhbār,</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	"	12th	"	16th
38	<i>Nūr-ul-Absār,</i> ...	Allahabad, ...	"	15th	"	16th

ALLAHABAD:
The 30th September, 1871. }

SOHAN LALL,
Offg. Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of
Upper India.